Changes to legislation: 2003/33/EC: Council Decision, Division 2.2. is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 08 October 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

#### **ANNEX**

## CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF WASTE AT LANDFILLS

#### 2. WASTE ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

### 2.2. Criteria for landfills for non-hazardous waste

Member States may create subcategories of landfills for non-hazardous waste.

In this Annex limit values are laid down only for non-hazardous waste, which is landfilled in the same cell with stable, non-reactive hazardous waste.

## 2.2.1. Wastes acceptable at landfills for non-hazardous waste without testing

Municipal waste as defined in Article 2(b) of the Landfill Directive that is classified as non-hazardous in Chapter 20 of the European waste list, separately collected non-hazardous fractions of household wastes and the same non-hazardous materials from other origins can be admitted without testing at landfills for non-hazardous waste.

The wastes may not be admitted if they have not been subjected to prior treatment according to Article 6(a) of the Landfill Directive, or if they are contaminated to an extent which increases the risk associated with the waste sufficiently to justify their disposal in other facilities.

They may not be accepted in cells, where stable, non-reactive hazardous waste is accepted pursuant to Article 6(c)(iii) of the Landfill Directive.

### 2.2.2. Limit values for non-hazardous waste

The following limit values apply to granular non-hazardous waste accepted in the same cell as stable, non-reactive hazardous waste, calculated at L/S = 2 and 10 l/kg for total release and directly expressed in mg/l for C0 (in the first eluate of percolation test at L/S = 0.1 l/kg). Granular wastes include all wastes that are not monolithic. Member States shall determine which of the test methods (see section 3) and corresponding limit values in the table should be used.

Components	L/S = 2 l/kg	L/S = 10 l/kg	$C_0$ (percolation test)
	mg/kg dry substance	mg/kg dry substance	mg/l
As	0,4	2	0,3
Ba	30	100	20
Cd	0,6	1	0,3
Cr total	4	10	2,5
Cu	25	50	30
Hg	0,05	0,2	0,03
Mo	5	10	3,5
Ni	5	10	3
Pb	5	10	3
Sb	0,2	0,7	0,15

<sup>\*\*</sup> 

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Components	L/S = 2 l/kg	L/S = 10 l/kg	$C_0$ (percolation test)
	mg/kg dry substance	mg/kg dry substance	mg/l
Se	0,3	0,5	0,2
Zn	25	50	15
Chloride	10 000	15 000	8 500
Fluoride	60	150	40
Sulphate	10 000	20 000	7 000
DOC *	380	800	250
TDS **	40 000	60 000	_
*	'	1	1

Member States shall set criteria for monolithic waste to provide the same level of environmental protection given by the above limit values.

# 2.2.3. Gypsum waste

Non-hazardous gypsum-based materials should be disposed of only in landfills for non-hazardous waste in cells where no biodegradable waste is accepted. The limit values for TOC and DOC given in sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.1 shall apply to wastes landfilled together with gypsum-based materials.

## **Changes to legislation:**

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## Changes and effects yet to be applied to:

Regulation revoked by 2023 c. 28 Sch. 1 Pt. 2